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[No. 69, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1791. [Whole No. 277.]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHICAL-HALL, December 16.

The following Addreſs was preſented in a full Meeting, 1791.

To DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſquire, L. L. D. Preſident of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful Knowledge.

SIR,

THE American Philoſophical Society embrace the preſent occaſion of a meeting for ſtated annual buſineſs, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Nov. 15, addreſſed to their treaſurer; in which you are pleaſed to inform him, that "You have paid the debt of 3081. due to the late Judge Hopkinſon, and will lay the bond and mortgage before the ſociety," expreſſing your hopes that this benefaction, on your part, may "encourage the ſociety to exert themſelves to get rid of ſome other heavy debts and incumbrances."

This renewed inſtance of your liberality, joined to the conſideration of the illuſtrious part which you have taken in their labors for many years paſt, hath made ſuch an impreſſion npon them, that they are at a loſs in what manner they can beſt expreſs their *gratitude*, or their reſpect and veneration for your name.

At any time, and in any country, ſuch a "brilliant preſent" would indicate a mind that can feel the inſeparable connexion between *learning* and human felicity. But in the preſent ſtate of our finances, it is a moſt important benefaction; and a noble ſpecimen of literary patronage in a young empire, where many other improvements muſt ſhare with the arts and ſciences, in the public attention and bounty.

We are ſenſible of the neceſſity of extinguiſhing the other heavy debts of the Society, with all poſſible ſpeed; and have appointed a proper committee to deviſe ways and means for that purpoſe.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Society, at a meeting held this 16th day of December, 1791.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
JONATHAN WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL MAGAW,
JOHN EWING,
WILLIAM SMITH,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Preſident of the Society was pleaſed to return this Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſatisfaction I feel in contributing ſomething towards promoting ſcience, the intereſts whereof are, I am perſuaded, inſepable from thoſe of humanity, is greatly increaſed by your very polite approbation.

My ſincereſt wiſhes are, that this inſtitution may ever merit public encouragement, aud enjoy the patronage of the generous and the good.

AN ORDINANCE,

For ſecuring the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subſcriptions to the

"*SOCIETY FOR USEFUL MANUFACTORIES.*"

SECTION I.

BE it ordained, "by the Governor and Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactories," and it is hereby ordained by authority of the ſame, That the monies ſubſcribed to the ſaid Society ſhall be paid either to the Caſhier of the Bank of New-York, or to the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, or to John Bayard or John Neilſon, Eſq. at Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, who ſhall, within ten days after they receive ſuch monies, pay the ſame to the Caſhier of the Bank of New-York. Provided always, That in all caſes where the ſubſcriber may prefer to pay his or her ſubſcription agreeably to law, in the funded ſtock of the United States, ſuch ſtock ſhall be tranſferred on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or on the books of the Loan-Officer at Philadelphia, Trenton, or New-York, in the name of the "Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactories."

SEC. II. And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the firſt payment of the ſaid ſubſcriptions ſhall be made, in the manner aforeſaid, on or before the thirteenth day of January next; and that the ſhare or ſhares of all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall neglect to make ſuch payments, on or before that day, ſhall be forfeited, and veſted in the Directors for the common benefit of the Society.

SEC. III. And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond, third or fourth payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, for the ſpace of three days after the expiration of the time limitted by the law of the incorporation for the ſaid payments, that is to ſay, the ſecond payment on the thirteenth day of July, 1792, the third payment on the thirteenth day of January, 1793, and the fourth and laſt payment on the thirteenth day of July, 1793, that then, and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors and their ſucceſſors for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

SEC. IV. And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor, when he gives notification as hereafter mentioned, of the periods of ſaid payments, ſhall alſo notify the proportional ſums which may he received in ſpecie, as a ſubſtitute for the deferred ſtock, according to the principles expreſſed in the act of incorporation.

SEC. V. And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor direct the forms of certificates to be given on the payment of any ſubſcription monies, which ſhall entitle the original holders, or their aſſigns, reſpectively, to ſuch ſhares or parts of ſhares as may be ſpecified therein: ſubject, however, to the regulations contained in this ordinance.

SEC. VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor, for the purpoſe of notifying the manner of payment, cauſe the foregoing ordinance to be printed in one of the public newſpapers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, twenty days previous to the period of the firſt payment, and ſix weeks previous to the period of the ſubſequent reſpective payments.

WILLIAM DUER, *Governor.*

(Counterſigned)

ELISHA BOUDINOT, *Sec'ry, pro tempore.*

BE in known, That the proportion of ſpecie which may be paid on the reſpective inſtallments of every original ſhare, by ſuch ſubſcribers as prefer paying a moiety of their ſubſcriptions in ſpecie in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
On the 13th of Jan. 1792,	7	42
On the 13th of July, 1792,	7	63
On the 13th of Jan. 1793,	7	86
On the 13th of July, 1793,	8	9
	31	0

WILLIAM DUER.

EXTRACT.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

THE beſt method to reſtore thoſe perſons to their ſenſes who are admirers of titles, and all the nonſenſe of quality and nobility, would be to recapitulate the quarrels of Princes with their legal deſcendants; the diſputes of theſe with the Dukes, and of the Dukes, again with the gentry. In all theſe conteſts, the truth always came out, that the ſceptred and titled men were the meaneſt of men; not ſo from nature, but from education and habits which had left little or nothing to their own exertions; for true greatneſs is always acquired and imbibed in the ſevere ſchool of neceſſity. In the moſt ſuperſtitious nations of the earth, little men [in reality ſuch] were always fond of being thought gods, and therefore affected a veil of obſcurity to conceal their littleneſs from the vulgar. The moment they quarrelled, the veil was withdrawn, and with it their pretended divinity.

Let us paſs from diſtinctions of birth to thoſe of decorations, ribbons, and orders: and here we are at once ſickened with the ſilly apparatus — What poſſible idea of honor could be affixed to the order of the Holy Ghoſt, or of the Staff, when a Madame *Deprie* created 58 Chevaliers and 7 Marſhals of France in one day?—Who can forbear laughter when, in reading hiſtory, they ſee men, totally ignorant of war, purchaſing titular dignities, with the motto of *Bellicæ virtutis præmium*, when underneath ſhould in juſtice have been written, *Riſum teneatis, Amici?*—But theſe abuſes and follies are wearing out with time; men have been for ages in a comparative ſtate of childhood, and the day is at hand when they will be univerſally aſhamed of the toys and bauhles befitting the *childiſh age*, as the ſcience of government becomes better underſtood.

PARIS, October 1.

FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(that which formed the Conſtitution) SEP. 30th.

THE Aſſembly received the valedictory addreſſes of ſundry bodies; and decreed rewards to ſuch as had rendered their country eſſential ſervices.

At four the King, who had already been repeatedly announced, arrived. The former and the new deputies, together without diſtinction, did not leave the leaſt vacancy in the houſe.

The King had ſcarcely aſcended to the place aſſigned him, and turned towards the Aſſembly, when the houſe rung on all ſides with expreſſions of applauſe.

A deep, but pleaſing emotion, was depicted in his Majeſty's countenance; he appeared happy —and the impreſſion of his being ſo, diffuſed joy to all around.

Two or three times while delivering his diſcourſe, his voice faultered; but all deeply felt the cauſe of it.

His Addreſs, and the circumſtances that accompany it, follow.

Kings of the earth read it; and examine whether in the exerciſe of your unlimited authority, you find any thing to be compared to the ſenſations which flow from theſe thoughts, ſentiments, and emotions.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Having finiſhed the Conſtitution, you have fixed on this day to conclude your labours. Perhaps it might have been deſirable that this ſeſſion ſhould have been ſomewhat lengthened, that you might have had an opportunity of trying your work, and to add to the fruits of your labours, ſuch as you have not had time to bring to perfection, and all thoſe which three years experience might have ſuggeſted to enlightened legiſlators: But you have no doubt conceived it important to leave as ſmall an interval as poſſible between the completion of the conſtitution, and the end of the labours of the conſtituting aſſembly, in order to mark with more preciſion, the difference which exiſts between the powers of the conſtituting, and the legiſlative bodies.

"Having accepted the conſtitution, which you have formed for the kingdom, I will uſe all my conſtitutional authority, to ſecure to the laws due reſpect and obedience.

"I have given notice to the Foreign Powers of my acceptation of that conſtitution [great applauſe—long live the King] and I ſtudy, and ſhall conſtantly ſtudy every method that can ſecure the external ſafety and tranquility of the kingdom.—I ſhall not uſe leſs vigilance and activity in having the conſtitution executed within, and in preventing its being violated. [Applauſe.]

"As for you, gentlemen, having in a long and difficult undertaking, ſhewn indefatigable zeal and induſtry,—one duty remains to fulfill, when you ſhall be diſperſed throughout this empire: It is to enlighten your fellow citizens concerning the true ſpirit of the laws that you have made for them, to call back to their duty ſuch as neglect the path they direct, to purify and unite opinions by the example you will give by your love of order and ſubmiſſion to the laws. [yes, yes, unbounded applauſe.]

"When you return to your homes, gentlemen, I expect you will explain the uprightneſs of my views and ſentiments to your fellow-citizens.—[yes, yes, great applauſe.]

"Tell them all, and repeat it to them, that the king will always be their beſt friend. [Long live the king.]

Mr. Treilhard—"Sentiments worthy of Henry the IVth."

The King. "That he has need of their love; [long live the king] that he can only be happy with them and for them. [reiterated applauſe] The hope of aſſiſting in making them happy ſhall give me courage in my endeavours; and the ſatisfaction of having ſucceeded ſhall be my beſt reward." [Long live the king, loud and reiterated applauſe.]

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

SIRE,

The National Aſſembly come to a concluſion of their labours, now reap the firſt fruits of them. Convinced that the government which beſt ſuits France is that which conciliates the reſpectable prerogatives of the throne to the inalienable rights of the people, they have given to the empire a conſtitution which equally ſecures royalty and national liberty. The fate of France is connected with the ſpeedy and proper execution of this conſtitution, and all the means to promote that execution ſeem united at preſent.

Soon, Sire, the civic with that your majeſty juſt expreſſed will be gratified;—ſoon, returning to our homes, we ſhall ſhew an example of obedience to the laws, after having made them, and teach that there can be no liberty, without reſpect for conſtituted authority.

Our ſucceſſors, veſted with the powers on the exereiſe of which the proſperity of the empire depends, will neither miſtake the object of their important miſſion, nor the conſtitutional bounds of it, nor the means of well diſcharging their truſt. They are worthy, Sire,—they will always ſhew themſelves worthy of the confidence which places in their hands the fate of the nation: And you, Sire, have already almoſt fixed that fate.

Your majeſty has put an end to the revolution, by your fair and open acceptation of the conſtitution. You have diſheartened our external enemies, you have ſtrengthened internal confidence, reſtored the nerve of government to its vigor, and ſecured the uſeful exertions of an active adminiſtration.

Your heart, Sire, has already furniſhed you a recompence. Your majeſty has enjoyed the intereſting ſpectacle of public joy. Your ſenſibility has been gratified by the marks of gratitude and love exhibited by the people.

The ſenſations neceſſary to form the happineſs of good kings are due you; Sire, they will ever exiſt in you, and their energy will increaſe more and more as the nation ſhall benefit by your conſtant efforts to ſecure the public happineſs, by ſupporting the conſtitution. [Long live the king.]

The minutes of the meeting were read, and the preſident declared it to be the laſt of the Conſtituting Aſſembly.

LONDON, October 23.

A letter from the Hague, of October 14, says, "Reſpecting the late ſea-engagement between the Ruſſians and the Turks, we learn that they met in ſtormy weather; that the Turkiſh commander having had notice of the ſigning of the preliminaries, retired; but being followed by the Ruſſians, and ſeveral Turkiſh ſhips being damaged by the ſtorm, they fled to Conſtantinople, and occaſioned great alarm in that capital; but no ſhips fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

"We learn from the rendezvous of the French Princes and their party, on the frontiers of Germany, that the news of the King's having formally accepted the French Conſtitution, has cauſed great ſenſations among them, inſomuch that they hardly know what to reſolve upon: nay, it is even ſaid to have thrown ſuch a damp upon their intended plans, as to make it doubtful if they will put them in execution, and its effects in the different courts of Europe, muſt occaſion ſome alteration in the proceedings of the ariſtocratic party."

The liberal and handſome conduct of Lord Petre, on a late occaſion, and the general behaviour of the whole body of Roman Catholics, muſt ſpeedily root out every prejudice that has been entertained againſt them. The Miniſters of their profeſſion ſhew no ill-will to the Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church, but appear to be, as we think they really are, zealous to promote unity in the nation, and to forward every thing that may tend to morality and good order

From Glaſgow we underſtand, that trade has been very briſk there the laſt 18 months. The exports of muſlins, and other Scots and Engliſh manufactures, of late to America, has been very great, ſo that wages, in all branches, have been riſing. About ten cotton-mills have been erected, or begun to be erected, in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow; and above a dozen of blaſt-furnaces have been erected in the weſt of Scotland. Neither is the improvements in manufactures confined to the weſt of Scotland; for, at Aberdeen, Dundee, &c. in the north, they have lately erected ſeveral cotton and lint-mills to go by water. In ſhort, never was Scotland in ſo proſperous a ſtate; yet, from the great advance of rents, the turning many ſmall farms into large ones, the emigration to America has been greater this year than at any period ſince the year 1774

EDICT publiſhed by the Supreme Council of Caſtile, on the 10th of September, againſt the Circulation of Writings which have a Tendency to propagate the Principles of the French Conſtitution.

"The King, informed of the diſtribution of certain writings full of falſehood and dangerous maxims, capable of diſturbing the tranquility and of endangering the fidelity of his ſubjects had ſent circular letters, the 5th of January, 1790, to prohibit the entry of theſe libels, to encourage informers, and to give the utmoſt latitude, both in diſcovering and puniſhing ſuch atrocities. Theſe precautions have produced the ſalutary effect which his Majeſty's Council had expected.

"The King is again aſſured, that attempts are making to introduce and diffuſe throughout his dominions ſimilar writings from France, containing ſeditious principles, contrary to the fidelity due to his ſovereign power, to public tranquility, and the proſperity of his faithful ſubjects; his majeſty has reſource a ſecond time, to the ſame precautions, which were before ſufficient to prevent the evil: he has renewed the prohibition of thoſe writings in his States, and ordered that every perſon who ſhall find or ſeize in the hands of any perſon ſuch productions, either printed or written, ſhall be obliged to give them up to the tribunals, rendering an account of the motives which excited them, if they know or are acquainted with them, on failure of which they ſhall be proceeded againſt, as well as other delinquents for the crime of diſobedience: that the tribunals ſhall be obliged to tranſmit to the ſupreme council, all the writings which may have been preſented or denounced to them, or which they may have ſeized; and to proceed in this reſpect with all the vigilance and activity required in ſuch important caſes.

"The execution of the Edict is recommended to the paſtoral and monarchial zeal of the Moſt Reverend Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Prelates, as well ſecular as regular, throughout the kingdom of Spain."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE RESPONDENT.

ON reading your piece, I take it that a man who is not of your opinion, is an ariſtocrat. I have an opinion too—may I be allowed to call thoſe who deny it, ariſtocrats. In this affair, I take Dean *Swift* for an authority—Orthodoxy is my Doxy, Heterodoxy is another man's Doxy—therefore you and I are in the right; we hate ariſtocrats—we would tar and feather for the ſake of POLITICAL TOLERATION.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1791.

Debate on the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the Repreſentation Bill.

SOME debate having taken place, reſpecting the regularity of a reſolution moved by Mr. Benſon, for apportioning among the different ſtates (according to their reſpective numbers) the whole number of Repreſentatives, produced by the groſs amount of the aggregate population of the United States;—

Mr. Sedgwick moved, to amend the Senate's amendment, by inſerting *two* members for the ſtate of Delaware, inſtead of *one*.

In favor of this motion it was obſerved, that the injury, ariſing from unrepreſented fractions of population, is more ſeverely felt by the ſmaller, than by the larger ſtates, as in the caſe of the ſtate of Delaware, to which the bill allowed but one repreſentative for 59,000 inhabitants, whilſt the larger ſtates would be much better repreſented, as their fractions would be divided among a greater number of repreſentatives—By the amendment propoſed to the Conſtitution, a latitude, it was ſaid, was given to Congreſs in this particular, allowing them either to apply the ratio to the aggregate amount of the general population, and then to apportion the repreſentation to the different ſtates, as nearly as they could approach the ratio once eſtabliſhed—or to apply the ratio to the population of each ſtate; and if in caſe of applying the ratio to the aggregate number of the inhabitants of the United States, the number of repreſentatives was found to be exactly one hundred, it appeared doubtful whether Congreſs could well avoid adopting the former mode: otherwiſe it would be impoſſible to apportion the repreſentation to the population with exact preciſion; even if the United States were to be divided into diſtricts of thirty thouſand inhabitants each, there would ſtill remain a fraction, and inequality ſome where or other, muſt be the conſequence:—

In the bill, it was ſaid, a manifeſt inequality appeared, as it allowed Virginia to elect twenty-one repreſentatives, whereas, according to the proportion which her population bears to that of the United States in general, ſhe is entitled only to nineteen: the conſtitution has ſaid, that "repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates, according to their reſpective numbers:" but if taxation were to be apportioned in the ſame manner as the repreſentation is by the bill, the inequality would be ſtriking, and ſuch as never would be ſubmitted to:—Rhode-Iſland, for inſtance, being repreſented by two members, would have to pay 60,000 dollars, whilſt Delaware, having but a ſingle repreſentative, would pay only 30,000, although the difference of population is ſo ſmall between thoſe two ſtates—Rhode-Iſland having only about 68,000 inhabitants, whilſt 59,000 are found in the ſtate of Delaware.—the time may come, when the ſafety and good order of government will require the impoſition of direct taxes: but how can any ſuch taxes be laid, without a new cenſus, and a juſt apportionment of the repreſentation? before theſe ſteps could be taken, the meaſure might be too late; and it would be unwiſe in the preſent Congreſs to paſs any law, that may at a future day, deprive the Houſe of one of its conſtitutional powers, the power of laying direct taxes—It was further obſerved, that the Conſtitution itſelf did not ſeem to exact ſo rigid an obſervance of the ratio, as to require that any ſtate ſhould be deprived of a repreſentative merely on account of a trifling deficiency in the number of inhabitants; it appeared viſibly to contemplate ſuch deficiency, and that there might be ſtates whoſe entire population would not amount to the ratio that might be fixed on: ſtill it had provided that ſuch ſtates ſhould not remain un repreſented; but that, however ſmall the population may be, "each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative:"—the convention themſelves, who framed the Conſtitution, were not ſuch ſcrupulous obſervers of trifling fractional differences, when they apportioned the repreſentation; for altho, by the eſtimate of population, which was the ground of the apportionment, the ſtate of New-Jerſey, was, ſtrictly ſpeaking, entitled only to three members;—yet, as ſhe had a large fraction remaining, ſhe was allowed four.

In oppoſition to the propoſed amendment, it was ſaid, that the conſtitution never contemplated a minute attention to fractions; that the weight given to the ſmaller ſtates, in the ſenate, was a conceſſion, to compenſate for any inequality that they might be ſubject to in the other branch of the legiſlature; that the conſtitution points out the apportionment according to their reſpective numbers of the ſeveral ſtates; that to allow a repreſentative to be choſen by a leſs number than thirty thouſand, would be an open violation of the expreſs words of the conſtitution; even if it were not unconſtitutional, yet it never could, as a permanent rule, anſwer the purpoſe for which it was intended. The ſame difficulty would again recur on other occaſions; for if it were laid down as a rule, that an additional member ſhould be allowed only for a fraction above 50 per cent. it might happen, that there would be found in one ſtate a fraction of 15,001 inhabitants, and in another the preciſe number of 15,000. Suppoſe the ſtate of Delaware to be in the latter predicament, ſhe would have a repreſentation of only one member for forty-five thouſand inhabitants, whilſt another ſtate, whoſe fraction were 15,001, would be repreſented in the ratio of one member for leſs than thirty thouſand.

The conſtitution directs, that taxation ſhall be apportioned among the individuals in the ſeveral ſtates, whereas repreſentation is to be apportioned to claſſes of thirty thouſand in each ſtate, and this according to a cenſus firſt actually taken: hence as the one apportionment was intended to operate upon ſtates, and the other upon individual citizens, any difference in the apportionment could never curtail the authority of the government with reſpect to taxation. As to the inequality, ſaid to ariſe from one large ſtate having as many repreſentatives as ſix ſmaller ſtates, any argument drawn from that circumſtance muſt loſe its force, when it was conſidered, that the ſix leſſer ſtates, ſending twelve members into the ſenate, poſſeſſes three-ſevenths of the whole governmental influence of that body (which is much more conſiderable than that of the houſe of repreſentatives) whereas the large ſtate, having only two members, can poſſeſs but 1-14th part of the ſenatorial influence: this circumſtance operates to the diſadvantage of the largeſt ſtate, and in favor of the ſmaller ones, which have therefore no reaſon to complain of an inequality that exiſts but in idea; or if it does exiſt at all, bears heavier on the larger ſtate, to which a ſmall advantage in the Houſe of Repreſentatives can hardly be deemed a ſufficient compenſation for the loſs it muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in the Senate, the propoſed amendment would but encreaſe that inequality, by giving a greater portion of influence to the ſmaller ſtates, which already poſſeſs more than their due ſhare of it, and derive this advantage from the very circumſtance which is complained of as productive of inequality in the Houſe of Repreſentatives. On a former occaſion a propoſition had been made to correct that ſuppoſed inequality, by allowing the ſtate of Delaware two members in the houſe; it was made at a time when no local intereſts could be ſuppoſed to influence the deciſion; and it was then declared to be unconſtitutional, unleſs that ſtate ſhould be found to contain ſixty thouſand inhabitants.

The queſtion being taken on Mr. Sedgwick's amendment, was loſt.

The queſtion was then put, on agreeing to the Senate's amendment, and paſſed alſo in the negative: after which, the committee roſe and reported accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The committee of enrollment, preſented to the Speaker an enrolled bill, "making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1792." The Speaker ſigned the ſame, and it was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, for his approbation.

A report from a ſelect committee, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, was read, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The committee appointed, reported a bill for carrying into effect the contract for the purchaſe of a tract of land bordering on Lake Erie; which was read a firſt time.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. W. Smith in the chair) and reſumed the conſideration of the poſt-office bill.

After having proceeded through all the remainder of the bill, except the 8th, the 22d, and twenty-third ſections (reſpecting the carriage of newſpapers) which were poſtponed for future conſideration, the committee roſe and reported progreſs. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22.

A bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the State of Pennſylvania, was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe, to-morrow.

Mr. Goodhue preſented the petition of Lawrence Furlong, praying compenſation for ſervices as a pilot in the navy of the United States during the late war, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A petition of the merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of the town of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, praying that a rout for the poſt may be eſtabliſhed from that place to Boſton, through the towns of Briſtol, Warren, and Taunton, preſented by Mr. Bourne, was read and referred to the committee of the whole houſe on the bill to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt-roads within the United States.

Mr. Muhlenberg preſented a memorial and petition from the ſociety of the people called Quakers, in Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Virginia, deploring the loſs of ſo many of our brave citizens in the late action with the Indians; and praying that ſuch meaſures may be adopted as may be the means of reſtoring peace and harmony between this country aud the Indian tribes; which was read, and laid on the table.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of George Webb, late receiver of continental taxes in the State of Virginia, praying compenſation for ſervices, and indemnification for public money, of which he was robbed, was read. Mr. Giles then propoſed the following reſolution—That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, allowing to ſuch of the receivers of continental taxes as continued in office after April 1782, a certain rate per cent. for their ſervices, &c. which was laid on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick aſked leave of abſence for three weeks, which was granted.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee to whom was referred certain propoſitions relative to the annual receipts and expenditures of public monies, &c. brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair—the bill ſent from the Senate, relative to the election of a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, and declaring in caſe of vacancies, in the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, what officer ſhall act as Preſident of the United States, was taken into conſideration.

Several amendments were propoſed, ſome of which were agreed to, and others negatived. A motion to amend the ninth ſection, by ſtriking out the words which deſignate the Preſident of the Senate *pro tempore*, or the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to fill the vacancy of Preſident, occaſioned ſome debate.

The committee roſe without coming to a deciſion on the queſtion, and reported progreſs.

Mr. Dayton aſked leave of abſence for one week, which was granted. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Lear, informed the Houſe that he had this day approved and ſigned the act making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1792.

The Houſe took into conſideration the reſolution laid on the table yeſterday, by Mr. Giles, purſuant to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of George Webb, receiver of Continental taxes—This reſolution was, after debate, agreed to, and a committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Livermore, Giles, Clark, Fitzſimons, & Bourne (R.I.) appointed to report a bill.

On motion of Mr. Benſon, the Houſe took into conſideration the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others—alſo the report of a committee to which ſaid report had been referred the laſt ſeſſion.—Proceeding on this report being objected to, as informal—the Secretary's report was again referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Benſon, Gregg, and Venable.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) preſented a memorial and petition of ſundry merchants of South-Carolina, who were in buſineſs in that State before the revolution—ſtating the hardſhips impoſed on them, in conſequence of being obliged to receive during the war, paper money for debts, &c. and now being called on to pay their foreign creditors in ſpecie, purſuant to the treaty of peace, and pray that Congreſs would grant ſuch relief as they may ſee meet—read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the State of Pennſylvania—Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the Chair. The committee made no alteration in the bill, they reported it accordingly to the Houſe; it was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the Poſt-Office bill—Mr. Smith, (S.C.) in the chair.

The committee took into conſideration thoſe ſections of the bill which had been poſtponed—On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the 8th ſection, which regulated the rates of poſtage, was expunged, and a clauſe propoſed by him, ſubſtituted, in which the rates are reduced below both the preſent regulation, and that which was originally propoſed in the bill.—The ſection which made it death for robbing the mail, by perſons employed in the poſt office department, was amended, by ſubſtituting *impriſonment for life, or for ſuch term as the judges may determine.*

The committee roſe without finiſhing the bill—and the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

Philadelphia, December 24.

Laſt Wedneſday evening Lieutenant Denny, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General St. Clair, arrived with diſpatches for the Secretary for the department of War, dated Fort-Waſhington, the 17th November.

The garriſon at Fort-Jefferſon was intended to be continned, and was not conceived to be in any danger: It was well ſupplied with proviſions, provided with artillery, and commanded by Capt. Shayler of the 2d regiment. Moſt of the wounded had arrived at Fort-Waſhington from Fort-Jefferſon.

Piamingo, the Chickaſaw Chief, had returned ſafe with his warriors, and Captain Sparks, of Clark's battalion, bringing with them five ſcalps.

The Kentucky militia, under Generals Scot and Wilkinſon, all mounted and furniſhed with 20 days proviſion, would probably arrive at Fort-Waſhington about the middle of November.

It was expected that the diſperſed ſituation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important ſtroke yet this winter.

The brave Major Clark (who covered the retreat with ſome ſoldiers) ſuppoſed to be killed, had arrived ſafe at Fort-Waſhington.

The levies were generally diſcharged, excepting thoſe who had inliſted into the regular ſervice.

Non commiſſioned Officers and Privates—Killed and Miſſing, 593—Wounded, 214.

N. B. Of the 1ſt United States Regiment, a ſmall detachment only was in action, the Regiment being on command.

Late accounts from Rotterdam mention, that Gin has riſen in price from 7l. 5s. to 14l. per caſk, of 30 velts or 60 gallons. This is occaſioned by the unparallelled demand in France for that article, owing to the ſcarcity of Brandy in that kingdom.

It is ſaid that the denomination of people called Methodiſts, of the late Mr. Weſtley's perſuaſion, has greatly encreaſed in France of late.

The citizens of Peterſburg and Richmond, Virginia, are taking meaſures for the eſtabliſhment of a State Bank in that Commonwealth.

We hear from Brunſwick, New-Jerſey, that on the 15th inſt. the valuable mills upon Millſtone river, belonging to Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Company of New-Jerſey, took fire and were totally conſumed, with property therein to the value of about five thouſand pounds in flour, wheat, and other ſpecies of grain. The fire is ſaid to have been communicated from an iron fire-ſtove which was uſed in ſevere weather to prevent the ice from clogging the wheels.

Some of the eaſtern papers have publiſhed the following article, viz.

"We learn from Philadelphia, that there is no hope of any commercial treaty between Great-Britain and the United States on terms of reciprocity, but that the language of Mr. Hammond indicates an adherence on the part of Britain to her old ſyſtem."

It is very frequently the caſe, that perſons ſeveral hundred miles from the ſcene of action, appear to know more of a particular buſineſs than thoſe on the ſpot. It is fairly to be preſumed that the above is a fabrication, without the leaſt foundation to ſupport it. Nothing that wears the ſemblance of authority has ever appeared to ſanction the ſuggeſtions.

The articles ſketching the outlines of colonial government, as propoſed to the Aſſembly by M. Barnave, on the 24th September, have been *decreed*, only with the following amendment in the third article: "The laws relative to ſlaves, and the political ſituation of mulattoes and free negroes, as well as the regulations relative to the execution of ſuch laws, ſhall be made by the colonial aſſemblies; and, with the approbation of the ſeveral governors of the colonies, ſhall be executed *proviſionally*, during one year, for the American colonies, and two years for the colonies in Aſia; immediately after their paſſing in the colonies they are to be ſent home, for the ſanction of the King, their execution in the mean time not to be impeded, or the power granted to the aſſemblies, infringed, by any prior decree whatever. *French Paper.*

If the amount of free letters by the mail is at the preſent time equal to the amount of thoſe which are not free, what will their amount be when the number of the members of the Houſe ſhall be double to what it now is?

Will it not very much reduce the revenue of the Poſt-office?

Will not the diminution of the revenue of the Poſt-office neceſſarily tend to obſtruct the channels of information, ſince the Poſtmaſter-General's arrangements are confined to the amount of the revenue?

While the conſtitution of the United States was on its paſſage by the people, the men of wiſdom and virtue very generally paid a cloſe attention to politics; and never did any country profit more by the united cares and exertions of its moſt eſtimable citizens. The conſtitution was gained by the temperate zeal and perſuaſive arguments of its advocates; nothing then eſcaped their vigilance—they watched for the ſafety of a plan of government which they juſtly conſidered as involving their own, and their country's ſafety. Their affection for ſo excellent a plan was naturally great, but this was greatly increaſed by the ſenſe of the hazard while on its paſſage, and even during the firſt operations under it. But the federal zeal has abated, parties have, very much to their honor, ſhook hands: But there is ſome riſk in this new ſtate of things; the government being proſperous, its friends think it no longer ſtands in need of their cares—having gained ſtrength and conſiſtency, they fear nothing *for* it. They are even told that they have much to fear *from* it. They are open to ſuch impreſſions; and the men and the occaſions are not wanting to make them. The State governments are frequently called the moſt popular, the moſt friendly to republican liberty: and then conſolidation is held up as a dreadful tendency of our political ſtate. Tho the conſtitution of the nation is a copy of the beſt of the State conſtitutions, perhaps an improvement upon them all, yet this ſtyle of ſuſpicion and accuſation may grow into a habit, very much to the prejudice of thoſe ſentiments of brotherhood, which ought to prevail in every American boſom. The concluſion from theſe obſervations, is, that the government of the United States having been called into being and ſupported thus far, by the enlightened zeal and virtue of our beſt and wiſeſt citizens, the neceſſity ſtill ſubſiſts for thoſe men to aid it, to watch for it and to guard it againſt thoſe encroachments which may be attempted upon its authority. Jealouſy againſt government is often recommended; let it ſtill be wakeful: But jealouſy for government is alſo a virtue—as our preſent condition proves. We ſhould to this day have remained a divided people, if the friends of union had not guarded with a wiſe jealouſy againſt the further proſtration of all government; it was in effect liberty that they watched for.—And ſuch men will never be falſe to it. It is hoped that they will never ceaſe to pay attention to the conduct of government, as the weight of their virtuous influence will be ſufficient to ſupport a good one, and to reform a bad one. There is ſome appearance that they are become more inattentive and cold towards it than they once were. Being in part a government over governments, queſtions of juriſdiction will ariſe. Very good men it is well known incline to extend the juriſdiction which they exerciſe; diſputes between the State and national governments will ariſe—candor will allow that it is probable the latter will be in the right half the times: But there are reaſons which will operate to make error and encroachment appear leſs excuſable on the part of Congreſs than of a State legiſlature. In every fray, we naturally enough take part againſt the ſtrongeſt. A State, a ſmall one eſpecially, is not the object of fear to the union—and under this impreſſion it is overlooked that an encroachment made by one State eſtabliſhes a new and more ample line of authority to every other. In this way the power of Congreſs may be pared away, and the friends of union may not take any alarm.

On the other hand, the authority of the union being exerciſed in one place, being very conſpicuouſly placed, excites the fears of many, even when it keeps within its proper bounds—but if it ſhould paſs them, the whole people would ſee and check them. Thus, Congreſs will feel the ſtrongeſt reſtraints againſt any undue exerciſe of its power.

Very ſanguine hopes were entertained at the time of the eſtabliſhment of the Bank of the United States, of its eminent utility to trade. We have ſeen its firſt operations. Though the tranſactions of a Bank are not expoſed to view, yet enough is conjectured, and on very ſatisfactory grounds, relating to the great extent of its depoſits and diſcounts, to juſtify the concluſion that our firſt hopes will not be diſappointed—Certainly the affairs of a trading country cannot be well managed, where a Bank of extenſive circulation is not in being. The utility of a Bank is little ſhort of that of a Canal—it opens a trade where obſtacles not leſs ſtubborn than thoſe of nature's make, would have prevented any without it.

The late Fires which have diſtreſſed a part of the public, were ſolely kindled by the hand of a malevolent boy, who, after an examination before the Mayor, uniformly perſeveres in his declaration, that he alone was the actual incendiary, and that no other perſon was in any degree concerned in his villainy. The panic therefore excited on that occaſion, muſt ſubſide; and age, ſickneſs and debility may take their uſual repoſe. It muſt however be confeſſed, that the conduct of this boy has been artful and attrocious, and can ſcarcely be paralleled.

CHARITY.

On Tueſday evening next, the 27th inſt. being the anniverſary of St. John the Evangeliſt, will be performed at the Theatre in the Northern Liberties, the Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED, &c. &c.——The proceeds of the ſale of Tickets to be applied to the immediate relief of diſtreſſed Maſons, Widows and Orphans.

Died, at Galacz, Prince Charles Frederick Henry of Wurtemberg Stutgard, brother to the Grand Ducheſs of Ruſſia, aged 21. On his journey to Italy, Lord Craven. In London, Lieutenant-General John M'Kenzie, aged 80. In Scotland, by his horſe rearing and falling upon him, Lord Haddo, only ſon of the Earl of Aberdeen.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Atlantic,	Hutchinſon,	Liverpool
Brig Nancy,	Hathaway,	Port-au-Prince
Schooner Friendſhip,	Foſter,	Charleſton
Franklin,	Eves,	Aux-Cayes
Sloop Polly & Sally,	M'Neeran,	Maryland

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/6 pr. £.	111½	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	13/	65	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/3	66¼	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½	do.
Indents	12/6	62½	
Bank Subſcriptions,	146	Dollars.	

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 22, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Diſcounts in future be made upon Tueſday and Friday, and that the Notes or Bills offered for Diſcount, be preſented at the Bank on Monday and Thurſday.

(4t) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

TO BE SOLD,

On the Waters of TYE RIVER, a Branch of JAMES RIVER, in the County of Amherſt, and State of Virginia,

About 7,000 acres of rich Land,

Well adapted to produce every kind of grain and graſs a farmer can wiſh to cultivate, diſtant from navigation twenty miles.—— For terms apply to JAMES ROSE, reſiding on the Land.

Amherſt County, Virginia, Dec. 10, 1791. (4t)

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF

WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES.

ON THE

REVENUE LAW.

BY JOHN NEVILLE, INSPECTOR OF THE REVENUE, SURVEY No. 4, DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA.

(CONTINUED.)

CONGRESS began with duties on goods imported from abroad. The firſt ſeſſion they paſſed a law laying ſuch duties, to an extent that was then ſuppoſed to be as high as was proper. In a ſecond ſeſſion, they added to thoſe duties conſiderably, and in the very act of which you complain, they made a further and a material addition to the duty on diſtilled ſpirits brought from abroad.

But as it appeared that the proceeds of all theſe duties would fall ſhort, ſeveral hundred thouſand dollars, of the ſum neceſſary for the payment of intereſt on the public debt and the ſupport of government, it became neceſſary to provide ſome additional fund.

The committee in the four weſtern counties of this State, intimate the policy of an increaſe of the duties on imported articles. But the two houſes of Congreſs, and the great body of the merchants in all the States, are of a different opinion. Who have the beſt means of judging? Who are moſt likely to be in the right? What reaſons are given to ſhew the policy of ſuch an increaſe?

Long and multiplied experience has proved, that, if duties on importation are carried beyond their proper limit, they do not produce revenue, but ſmuggling, fraud and perjury in abundance. Would it be wiſe in government to force the growth of ſuch deſtructive weeds, or to hazard the ruin of trade by oppreſſive duties? Is it the intereſt of any part of the community that trade ſhould be ruined; How will the merchant be able to purchaſe and export the produce of the farmer, if he is prevented from carrying on his buſineſs with reaſonable advantage.

Should duties on the importation of goods be carried to an improper extent, the farmer would not be the perſon leaſt injured by it. Among the evil conſequences to him, a failure of revenue, from the prevalency of ſmuggling, would oblige the goverment to lay upon houſes and lands what, by attempting too much in one way, it had failed to get from the other ſource.

Is it even certain, if the thing were in itſelf practicable and proper, that it would be the intereſt of thoſe who live at a diſtance from the ſea, to prefer an increaſe of the duty on imported articles, to a duty on ſpirits diſtilled among themſelves: would they not be obliged to pay more in the enhanced price of the foreign manufactures, which they neceſſarily conſume, by the advance which the ſeveral claſſes of dealers ſucceſſively charge on the duty, than they would have to pay on the ſpirits diſtilled by and among themſelves?

If Congreſs had not had good ground to think, that the duties on imported articles were ſufficiently high in the main, they would naturally have been led to increaſe them, rather than have recourſe to an internal duty, which they could not but have foreſeen would meet with more objection. When this is duly conſidered, when it is alſo conſidered, that the perſons who have had the beſt opportunities of information on the ſubject, view it in the ſame light, and, above all, when the high rates of the exiſting duties are carefully examined, I perſuade myſelf that you will be of opinion, that the additional revenue, which was neceſſary, could not wiſely have been attempted to be raiſed by an increaſe of the duties on imported articles.

But the committee ſuggeſt another reſource for ſupplying the deficiency. This is a reduction of the ſalaries and compenſations of the officers and members of the government. It is not my province, to enter into a diſcuſſion, how far thoſe ſalaries are or are not extravagant. I ſhall only obſerve, that no reduction of them, which the moſt economical could deſire, would afford a ſaving that would bear any proportion to the ſum required. The whole amount of the ſalaries and compenſations of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, the two houſes of Congreſs, the judicial and Executive Departments, Officers of the government of the Weſtern territory, Board of Commiſſioners for ſetting of accounts, foreign Miniſters, and all other officers borne on the civil liſt, exceeds but little, 300,000 dollars. The whole of this would be a very inadequate ſubſtitute for a deficiency of 600,000 dollars. The amount of any reduction which could be made, would be inſignificant in the compariſon. It is, therefore, a plain caſe, that this expedient would not ſupercede the neceſſity of a further tax of ſome kind or other.

A tax on the certificates themſelves is propoſed. This would be the ſame as if, between individuals, a debtor being ſtronger than the creditor, and there being no ſuperior judge to controul him, ſhould FORCE him to accept fifteen ſhillings for twenty which he owed: judge of the honeſty of this expedient. The committee have not noticed, what is a fact, that the public creditors in general have already voluntarily agreed to accept four inſtead of ſix per cent. for ten years on the whole amount of their principal, for the accommodation of the government. Would it be juſt to mulct them in the bargain? As conſumers and proprietors they pay their full ſhare of the general taxes. Remember, that a large proportion of the public creditors are ſtill thoſe, whoſe ſervice and ſupplies contributed to give you liberty and independence.

Remember, that on full examination a diſcrimination was found impracticable and inadmiſſible. As Pennſylvanians we ſurely cannot complain of this, for we had but lately funded our full proportion of the debt HIGHER than Congreſs have done, and our LEGISLATURE made NO DISCRIMINATION; and they have ſince deemed it proper to ADD to the rate of intereſt allowed by Congreſs, thereby preſerving that body from the charge of extravagance on the part of their citizens. In giving this additional benefit to the public creditors, they made no DISCRIMINATION. It is well known to you, my fellow-citizens, that a conſiderable majority of the State Repreſentatives, of theſe weſtern counties voted for both theſe laws of Pennſylvania. Will not cenſure for not diſcriminating and for extravagance on the terms offered by Congreſs, be deemed very inconſiſtent from hence under ſuch circumſtances? But if a diſcrimination had been made, it would not, on any fair principle, have lightened the burthen of paying; for what was taken from the preſent holder, muſt be given to the original creditor; indeed, had it been made there would have been leſs room for an accommodation, like that which has been given to the public.

Remember, that under the newly plighted faith of the government, by a ſolemn and moſt deliberate act, the evidences of the debt have been purchaſed by the preſent holders beyond their par, that is at more than twenty ſhillings in the pound.

Shall theſe people, who, relying on the faith of the government, have paid full value, be arbitrarily ſtripped of their property.

'Tis impoſſible. Truth and juſtice, religion and morality, would recoil at ſo frighful an enormity.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extenſive Aſſortment, of very ſuperior texture, ſuitable for every branch of the buſineſs, juſt imported from Amſterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,

No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be ſupplied with the beſt Cloths, and large allowance made to thoſe who purchaſe in quantities to ſell again.

Alſo for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the firſt Quality, fit for immediate uſe, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [12w1m]

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of Firſt Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HANDSPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii. Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch.* His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th inſtant.

Transfers of the ſubſcriptions to the ſtock of ſaid Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th inſtant, depoſits will be received, and on Tueſday the 20th inſtant, diſcounts may be made.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Diſcount ſhall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wedneſdays, the Diſcount ſhall be ſettled on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, and ſhall be made known the next ſucceeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK* OF THE *UNITED STATES*,

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, conſiſting of Specie which will be due on the ſeveral Shares on the firſt Monday of January next, may be made at the reſpective Banks of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of ſuch payment, ſhall, on or before the firſt Monday in January next, exhibit to the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate ſigned by the Caſhier of the Bank into which ſuch payment ſhall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore eſtabliſhed to the contrary notwithſtanding

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſecond day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year. But the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [ep tf]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

A few TICKETS in 3d and laſt Claſs of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

The Firſt and Second Volumes of the

HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)

By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,

Are ready for Delivery to Subſcribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets.

☞ The above two volumes contain the political hiſtory of the State, from its firſt ſettlement to the adoption of the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical deſcription of the State, ſketches of its natural hiſtory, &c. is in the preſs.

*** A few copies of the firſt two volumes for ſale—price 20*ſ.*

November 5, 1791.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A.M.

*** The price to Subſcribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the firſt and ſecond Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the firſt; and each ſubſequent one (except the laſt) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subſcriptions will be receiſved, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit ſpecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Bookſellers there. *Philadelphia, November* 5, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both incluſive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Debartment: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subſcribing.*